FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

Advertising Sates special Notices, after marriages and deaths 0 5 In Sunday edition same rates as above.

The Duty of New York Democrats. The ticket is good. Every man on it hap-pens to be the son of a father, but no man on

it has been nominated because he is the son of his father. The party will support the candidates of the Saratoga Convention with enthusiasm and unanimity.

Mr. DORSHEIMER's platform, which, as we learn from our impartial contemporary, the New York Star, is "pregnant with happy ideas," was happily modified before adoption. The declaration in favor of protection to American industries, qualified as it is by the ides of maintaining the internal revenue taxation undiminished, the idea of submitting to popular vote the differences of opinion respecting civil service reform-an idea evasive rather than practical—the emphatic repudiation of any desire for Federal aid in the management of New York's canal system, the assertion of the right of selfgovernment for cities, ought to be reasonably satisfactory to any good Democrat. The approval of the national Administration is a matter of course. The endorsement of Gov. HILL's Administration and the party's pledge to the Governor of full confidence and support, are equally earnest and quite as significant.

Keep New York in the Democratic line this year, and attend to next year's politics when next year comes. That is the present duty of the Democratic voters of the State. There is no sufficient reason for a breach of harmony. The only cause operating to produce a breach has been the active interference and offenzive partisanship of certain Federal officeholders, holding office by Mr. CLEVE-LAND's appointment and working to promote

his personal interests. If the President's new-born toleration of pernicious activity for the exclusive benefit of Mr. CLEVELAND, is his method of notifying the country that hereafter he will not be too severe in cases where the expenditure of political energy is for the sake of the party finelf, and not for one man in the party, there can be no more gratifying evidence of his progress toward sound and rational ideas. If on the other hand, it is simply a piece of humbug and selfishness, Mr. CLEVELAND, in the long run, alone will suffer. Let us see. But meanwhile it is the duty of every Dem-

ocrat in the State to turn to and help elect the Saratoga candidates. A Mighty Costly Journey Any Way.

At 10 o'clock this forenoon the President, with his wife, private secretary, domestic servants, and guests, will start on the 4,500 mile swing around the great circle. We join with everybody else in wishing him safe, comfortable, and mentally profitable travels. We are surprised to learn from the New

York World that Mr. CLEVELAND "Is much annoyed by the extravagant stories in regard to the expenditures he will be obliged to incur on his contemplated trip." On the contrary, we should think he would be rather glad to have the figures put high, for the higher the estimate of his probable expenses the less suspicion there can be of deadhead ism in any form, and that is a suspicion which Mr. CLEVELAND ought to be very

The stories most likely to annoy Mr. CLEVELAND, we had supposed, are to the effect that he is not paying his way like other citizens, but is accepting costly favors from the Pullman Car Company and from various railroad companies which generally manage to secure from their beneficiaries, in tion for such "courtesies" as they may offer to distinguished travellers. An intimate friend of the President is re-

ported as saying that far from intending to spend \$10,000 before he returns to his desk at the White House, Mr. CLEVELAND "has simply purchased a regular full fare ticket for each member of his party." This does not agree with the semi-official announce ment that the President would pay for his special train like any other citizen. Now, it is unquestionably true that any other citizen cannot enjoy the luxury of a special train of vestibule palace cars, described as the most gorgeous that ever ran on wheels, drawn by a special locomotive over 4,500 miles of railroad, at anything like the price of half a dozen regular full fare tickets. As we have shown by trustworthy figures, the expense of such accommodation to any private tourist could hardly fall under \$10,000 for the trip, and would probably amount to a good deal more

than that. It will be a mighty expensive journey for the President's pocket if he travels as he ought to travel, on an independent and selfrespecting basis. But perhaps it will be quite as costly to him in other ways if he goes as a deadhead, either in the full sense of the term, or under cover of an insignificant and totally inadequate tariff. Worse than anything else would it be for the Chief Executive of the United States to dodge public opinion by paying a merely nominal fare, while pretentiously figuring as an independent and full-paying customer of the railroads.

We hope that the President is paying every dollar of his dues, and that he will get his money's worth of pleasure and education, political as well as geographical.

The Cardinal and the Centenary. It will be remembered that at the Philadelphia celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the framing of the Constitution, Cardinal GIBBONS, in compliance with the request of the managing committee, made the prayer with which the exercises closed. At the time the selection of Cardinal GIBBONS was generally looked upon as eminently fitting. Indeed, to those familiar with the Federal organic law and the motives of its constructors the incident was welcome, as indicating that the spirit of religious tolerance pervading the Constitution had at

Now we learn, however, with regret, that some of our Presbyterian fellow citizensthose of them at least who find a voice through the columns of our earnest contemporary, the Presbyterian Journal of Philadelohia—complain of Mr. Kasson and his fellow managers for delegating the duty of delivering the closing prayer to a Catholic They denounce in language that recalls the rancor and the fury of the religious wars the selection of such a man for such a function on such occasion as an attempt to "sell out and humiliate a Protestant city and a Protestant nation." The spectacle, accord-

last accomplished its benignant work.

made his "Protestant blood boil over;" and he evidently expects that all non-Catholic Americans will share the superheated condi-

tion of his feelings. But, curiously enough, this outery of sec tarian vindictiveness, such as might have broke from LUTHER in an hour of terror and despair, had scarcely issued from an organ of certain Presbyterians, when it was rebuked and disavowed by the Lutheran Observer. "We deem it altogether proper," says the mouthpiece of the Lutherans, "that the Catholic Church as well as the Protestant should have been represented on the occasion; and we regard the head of that Church in this country as its most fitting representative." What the Observer objects to in the arrangements of the celebration is the designation of Bishop POTTER as the spokesman of American Protestantism, the objection being based on the assertion that "the attitude of the Episcopalians in this country during the Revolution was, with few exceptions, one of hostility."

The assertion of the Observer will scarcely bear collation with the facts of history. It is true that the loyalists of New England and New York, a small fraction of the inhabitants, were for the most part adherents of the Church of England. It is also true that even in Virginia a majority of the Anglican clergy were averse to separation, but that was plainly due to their dependence on their ecclesiastical superior, the Bishop o London. Of the Anglican laity in the Old Dominion more than three-fourths were ardent champions of independence, and they gave to the Continental Congress and the Continental army, besides many another statesman and soldier of distinction, the resplendent names of Washington and PATRICK HENRY. Throughout the Revolutionary struggle the Episcopalians of Virginia and South Carolina, the Congregation alists of New England, the Presbyterians of North Carolina, the Dutch Reformed of New York, the Catholics of Maryland, and the Lutherans and Methodists all over the country stood shoulde to shoulder. Tried by the test proposed by the Philadelphia Observer, the only section of the colonial population which would severely suffer would be the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and the one town from Maine to Georgia which would seem mischosen for the framing or the commemoration of the Union, bought with the life blood of Revolutionary patriots, would be precisely the

No such test is sanctioned by common sense, or by the letter or the spirit of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Kasson and his fellow members of the Committee of Arrangements would have dishonored the occasion had they failed to treat all forms of religion with perfect impartiality. There could be but one closing prayer, and the duty of pronouncing it was properly assigned to the representative of that Church whose adherents in this country outnumber those of any other single denomination. It is doubtless true that, in accordance with this simple numerical criterion, another choice might have been made, could all American Protestants, who together largely outnumber their Catholic fellow citizens, have united on a common representative. But that, as is made clear by the protest of the Lutheran Observer against the selection of Bishop POTEER for a secondary rôle, would have been utterly impracticable The one course possible was taken, and the good sense of our whole people will acknowl edge it to have been the right course.

The Secretary and the Surplus.

Secretary FAIRCHILD is in doubt, it appears, as to his authority to purchase, out of the surplus in the Treasury, more bonds than are required for the sinking fund, and he came to this city on Wednesday to obtain the opinions of our leading financiers upon the subject. One would think that the proper person to consult was the Attorney-General, since the construction of an act of Congress is involved, and, therefore, knowledge of law is needed, rather than familiarity with finance. This was the conclusion to tha ! and his journey, so far as concerned this matter, was quite useless.

The point which perplexes the Secretary is the meaning of the second section of the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of March 8, 1881. It reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time ratine secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds: provided that the bonds so purchased or redeerned shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall

It is difficult to see how there can be any dispute as to the construction of this provision. It plainly authorizes the Secretary to use any unappropriated surplus money in the Treasury for the purchase of bonds, in addition to those required for the sinking fund. This was the opinion of all the gen tlemen whom the Secretary consulted on Wednesday, and it has been the opinion of all his predecessors in office since the act was passed. It must likewise be the opinion

given by the Attorney-General. While the Secretary is about it he might also ask the Attorney-General for advice as to his powers under the act of July 11, 1862, chapter 142, section 1, which authorizes him to "purchase at rates not exceeding that of the current market, and cost of purchaseino exceeding one-eighth of one percentum, any bonds or certificates of debt of the United States as he may deem advisable." This law has never been repealed, and large purchase of bonds were made under it prior, to 1881; notably in the years 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1873. We can see no reason why it should not be regarded as still in force, and as giv ing to the Secretary of the Treasury all the authority he needs to exchange his idle mil-

lions for interest-bearing bonds. Where there is a will there is a way, and if Secretary FAIRCHILD is in earnest in his expressed intention to relieve the financial congestion caused by the operation of our present revenue laws, he can do it easily enough

The Empire State is Not on Its Knees.

The Republican party, for the purposes of the present canvass, has seen fit to commit itself to the preposterous notion that the great Empire State is a beggar for Federal aid in order to maintain its canals:

"National support of the Brie Canal, the great highway for the product of the West to the seaboard, is favored and invited."

Now read the ringing declaration of the New York Democracy on the same question: "The State of New York needs and will accept no Federal aid for the improvement or maintenance of its canal

Note the difference. There is no middle ground, and there ought not to be. In the name of the State the Republicans beg for money out of the national Treasury to be expended for an unconstitutional purpose within the limits of the State on the property of the State. In the name of New York the Democrats declare that we need no eleemosynary relief and will not accept it. And the Democrats are right.

New York is fully able to take care of her own canal system, to which she owes in so ing to the writer of an article in the Journal, great part her exceptional prosperity and

commercial supremacy. This State is not on her knees at the back door of the Treasury in Washington.

Both Party Platforms Miss the Point In regard to the reduction of the Federa taxes, rendered indispensable for the pur pose of abolishing the surplus in the Treas ury, each party in this State has now put forth its platform. Both of them are in favor of maintaining protection to home industry, and both of them avoid all mention of the one method of reduction which will prove

most efficacious and most satisfactory. That method is the abolition of the internal revenue system. It was unknown to us before the civil war. It was created for the purpose of carrying on the war. It is for-eign to all the habits of the country previous to the war; and, all other creations and exactions of the war having been done away with this should be done away with also and when we do away with it, the surplus will disappear.

But, curiously enough, neither the Repub lican platform nor the Democratic platform has any reference to this subject. Each of them is like the play of Hamlet with the part of the Prince omitted.

It is as cold a day for civil service reform in New York as in Massachusetts. It is time for the Mugwumps to get them to a mug-wumpery. It is too hard and cold outside for uch shrinking souls.

It seems that there is a difference of opin ion among the chiefs of the War Department in regard to the rights of the mutinous Apaches in Arizona. Of sourse everybody wants these lively Indian gentlemen to have their full rights; but it is a mournful fact that they do not always show proper consideration for the rights of white men. Any Apache who doesn't get his rights and considerably more is a very unlucky Apache. It would be impolite to say what he would get if he merely got his dues.

We understand that the chagrin on the banks of the Clyde is nearly if not quite equalled by the disappointment on the banks of the Passaic, near the north end of Newark. The America's cup is not likely to go to New Jersey this year.

Genius in any direction should be acknowledged; and the rich genius displayed by Mr. FRED MAY for getting into rows receives adequate notice. In times of old Mr. MAY might have been one of the Twelve Peers, or further back still, a gentleman gladiator. Evenin a peaceful country his gifts are not hidden Yet in piping times of peace what career is there for an athlete who combines the brawn of the prize fighter with the restless activity of the baggage smasher? The barroom is a dangerous but not an heroic arena.

Wherever any railroad crosses a highway one or the other should be placed on a bridge or in a tunnel.

Young SCHNARBELE has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for nailing the tri-color to a German tree. Perhaps it was not the patriotic foolish freak of a lad of sixteen. By the way, old man SCHNARBELS has never been adequately punished for having a name whose uncertain and variant spelling troubled the peace of nations and filled proof readers with frenzy a few moons agone.

A man needs more pluck to walk along the boundary line between France and Germany lowadays than to cross Niagara on a tight rope

Early last fall a very big dog was struggling with a saucy little dog for the posse of a bone. The big dog was Germany, the saucy little cur was Zanzibar, and the bone was a large slice of East Africa. While they were tugging away at opposite ends of the bone, the little dog hanging on for dear life though the big fellow was yanking him all over the premises, England stepped in like good Old Dog Tray to act the mutual friend, calm all ruffled feelings, and give to each dog his proper share of the bone. A month later it was announced that a friendly agreement had been reached, Zanzibar surrendering its claim to the large inland region where Germany had planted a dozen stations On the other hand, the Germans recognized the Sultan of Zanzibar's sovereignty over a coast strip ten miles wide and several hun dred miles long. Germany having access to her Salaam and Pangani, for the use of which she was to make a yearly payment to the ruler of Zanzibar.

The latest news from Zanzibar is decidedly funny, but the Germans won't be able to see the joke, as they are the victims of it. The Sultan of Zanzibar, the cable tells us, ceded his entire coast region to the English. Old Dog Tray, who figured in such a be nevolent role last fall, has appropriated the est part of the bone for himself. England takes the water front and Germany cannot reach her hard-won territory without travel ling through British possessions.

The condition of the Dosoris bridge does no honor to the bridge authorities of Queen county. Besides, it is dangerous.

THE STRENGTH OF THE KNIGHTS Mr. Powderly's Statements Not Sectained by the Facts-A Great Falling Off.

Knights of Labor were particularly proud of their organization yesterday when they read n THE SUN that General Master Workman Powderly had footed up the membership of the Knights at 800,000. As a matter of fact, they said, the membership never was 800,000. In July, 1886, when the organization was at its eight of success, it numbered 729,677, and had 26,753 members in bad standing. The number of its local assemblies then was 5.892. There are now about 10,500, but hundreds of local seemblies have lapsed and either returned their charters or others have lapsed and not returned their charters, and some few are kept alive by the prescribed number required

In District Assembly 49 alone are local assemblies that numbered 1,100 in July, 1886 that now have 200 or less. The district assembly in July, 1886, was credited with a mem-bership of 60,809. Now it has less than 30,000 and only ten delegates. In the General As-sembly last year were 541 delegates, each delegate representing 1,000 members. In the Minneapolis Convention there ought to be 265 lelegates if Mr. Powderly's estimate is straight. District Assembly 49 had sixty members there The increase in the membership represents tion will decrease the representation in the order of the Knights. It would be small anyway, because the great bulk of the working men who swarmed into the order when THE Sun told about it in December, 1885, and after the success met with in the horse car strikes in this city in January, 1886, began to grow weary of attending meetings, and only paid their dues under fear of being boycotted. Now they do not do even that, because every body has grown weary of the Knights.

Something Wrong with Powderly's Books CHICAGO, Sept. 29 .- The Knights of Labor will say to-morrow that there is something wrong in the office of the General Secretary of the Knights of Labo The article asserts that a large number of local assem-blies in Chicago and vicinity have been suspended lately for non-payment of their per capita tax, and that re-ceipts have been seen signed by C. H. Litchman, cover-ing the alleged defaulted tax eight or ten months ago. Most of the taxes were sent by Fost Office order, and re quired signature before they could be paid. Thirteen of the suspended assemblies were reinstated by telegraph last Monday, when Litchman was notified that receipts

The public is cautioned against sending any idvertisements designed for Jun and have dealing agency of J. F. Phillips & Co., as we dealing with that agency. ed for Tax Sex through the adve-

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP. To Start at 10 A. M. To-day in the Costile

Train Ever Put on the Balls in America. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- The train which is to carry the President and Mrs. Cleveland on their Western journey to-morrow is drawn up in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad sta tion to-night all ready to receive the travellers. Hundreds of curious visitors anxious to see it have crowded into the building ever since the train arrived, and at 10 o'clock they were still there, but no one is admitted to the cars. The porters and trainmen are determined that no one shall look upon the boudoir of Mrs. Cleveland without special permission from the President. This cannot be obtained. Dozens of eager people have called at the White House since 4 o'clock, and have begged the doorkeepers to get passes for them from Col. Lamont, but the doorkeepers have refused to do so in every instance.

The train is the most complete ever placed

upon the rails in any country. It consists of three cars, connected by vestibules and sup-

plied with every possible arrangement which

will serve to lessen the tedium of the long journey. There are bath rooms, a barber shop, private sleeping rooms and dining rooms, bay windows and canary birds, and even a piano. The entire train will be lighted by electricity, and the larder is supplied with provisions enough to enable the President and his party to withstand a siege of six weeks if necessary Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, the President's former law partner, and Dr. Jos. D. Bryant, afternoon and proceeded at once to the White House, where they took dinner with the President and Mrs. Cleveland. They will join the party to-morrow. The start will be made at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the company will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Col. consist of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Col.
Lamont, Willson S. Bissell, Dr. Jos. D. Bryant, T. F. Bickford of the Associated Press,
P. V. De Graw of the United Press Association,
Mrs. Cleveland's maid and the President's
valet, with a picked crow of trainmen and
porters. When the party reaches Madison,
Wis. they will be joined by Col. William F.
Vilas, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Vilas, who
will accompany them during the remainder of
the trip. The first stop will be made at Indianapolis on Saturday afternoon, after which two
hours will be spent in Terre Haute, Ind. There
will be no more stops until St. Louis is reached.
At the White House to-night there was a
great deal of stir and bustle. The servants
were busy strapping trunks and carrying
valiese to the rear doorways in readiness for
the early morning. The carriage has been or
dered to be at the door at 9:30, and the baggage
wagons half an hour earlier. It was determined to make a start early in the day, more
to comply with the wishes of Mrs. Cleveland
than for any other purpose. Mrs. Cleveland
than for any other purpose. Mrs. Cleveland
tan for any other purpose. Mrs. Cleveland
Washington is devoid of those brilliant color
effects which are so attractive where the hard
maples and beeches abound. Mrs. Cleveland
was anxious to see the foliage of the mountain forests in Pennsylvania by daylight before
the leaves fall, and this desire on the part of
the mistress of the White House had a great
deal to do with the selection of theis starting
time.

Letters and telegrams of invitation to make Lamont, Willson S. Bissell, Dr. Jos. D. Bry-

deal to do with the business.

Letters and telegrams of invitation to make other stops noured in upon the President continuously up to to-night, but the journey is begun with the intention of making no further deviation. The President's departure is the signal for a general exodus among the visiting politicians from the West and South, and Wash-man arguments to be of no more importance. ngton promises to be of no more importance than a country village for the next thirty days

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION.

Goulp with Reference to the Organization of the State Committee

Saratoga, Sept. 29 .- The only relic of the Convention to-day was a big sign on the Wor-den House, "Hoadquarters of Irving Hall." All the delegates left town last night on special trains, except the few who were unable, for arious reasons, to get to the station on time. The hotels were emptied at once, and this morning they are deserted, and not ten per cent, of the tables in the dining room that was crowded yesterday were used. The hotels lose to-morrow evening, and several of those that were open this week would have closed a fortnight ago had it not been for the Convention. Much more money was spent by the Democrats than by the Republicans, who were poor or stingy and in a hurry to get away. The bootblack stands more than quadrupled their States, which had little business when the Republicans were here, could have employed

publicans were here, could have employed three times as many barbers as they had while the Democratic Convention was in session. Instead of bringing along their chewing tobace and cheap eigars, as the Republicans did the Democrats bought out the best brands of eigars at several stands.

Many of the leaders will not be less active politically from now to next Wednesday than they were before the Convention. The organization of the State Committee is still to be decided. The candidates for Chairman are the able Corporation Counsel of Albany, D. Cady Herrick, who leads the Administration. the able Corporation Counsel of Albany, D. Cady Herrick, who leads the Administration forces which control Albany county, and exmayor Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, an old and ropular party leader with many personal friends. The two candidates for Secretary are Cord Meyer, Jr., of Long Island, and W. L. Muller, Commissioner of the Court of Claims and Gov. Hill's old law partner. The decision of the contest rests with the New York members, or with a combination of Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn members. The committeemen through the State are pretty evenly divided, though if it were seen in advance who would be chosen Chairman, the wavering men, who always want to be on the winning side, would rush to him and make the vote more one-sided than it otherwise would be. The committee meets at the Hoffman House.

The First Woman Marshal Takes Her Chair

From the Philadelphia Fress.

St. Louis. Sept. 28.—United States Marshal Fheebs W. Cousins was formally installed in office this merning in the United States Circuit Court before Justice Miller and Judge Brewer. The Marshal's table was tice Miller and Judge Brewer. The Marshal's table was adorned for the occasion with a vase of equisite roses, and the first female marshal in the history of the United States sat in an armchair near the picture of her deceased father, attired in deen mourning. When Miss Counins, with an air of quiet dignity, had taken the oath of office, Justice Miller turned to her, and said with a merry twinkle in his eye:

"Well, Miss Counins, I hope during your term of office that you will not have to have anyword."

hat you will not have to hang anybody." The fair official smiled and resumed her seat.

The Cambria Sailed Against Our Fleet. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you please give me a little information! After the cup was won and brought over here by the America did the boat sent over from England to Iry and take back the cup have to sail against our entire feet? If so did any other Englah boat in after years do the same? Did our cup committee some years ago select three boats, any one of which sould have been called upon to race against the Englash boat? If so, will you please give names of the three boats and the year such race was sailed?

Capt. Hicks.

In 1870 the schooner Cambria, owned by Mr. James ashbury, came over to race for the cup. She was the first yacht to try to win it back. The America having won against the entire Royal Yacht Squadron feet, the New York Yacht Club decided that the Cambria must race against the Yankee fleet for it. The Cambria met the fleet on Aug. 8, 1870, and was defeated. No other yacht has since been required; to race against a fleet. In 1871 Mr. Ashbury brought over the schooner Livonia. The New York Yacht Glub selected four schooners—the Columbia and the Palmer with centre boards, and the Sappho and Dauntless with keels-to meet her. It wa agreed that on coming to the line on the morning of each day the committee should select one of these four, and that the one thus selected should meet the foreigner. The Columbia sailed three races with the Livonia and won two. Then the Sappho met the Livonia twice, and won both times. This settled the matter, the series of races agreed on having been best four in seven. Since that time each foreigner that has come after the cup ha

The British Post Office Suppressing the Press TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ever since your Sunday edition has been sent here (April 1893.) I have each Monday mailed a copy to my sister Mrs. Mary Keans, Ennis, county Clare, Ireland. I was surprised last week to learn from her that she had no secived any paper from the issue of Aug. 7 to that of lept. 13. The suspicion of your foreign correspondent, expressed in last Sunday's letter, that the mail is being ampered with, led me to fear that the British Govern nent had dared to suppress the circulation of The Sun n Ireland. I feel it my duly, therefore, to make you ac-quainted with the facts above stated. If true what we uspect, is only proves anew to the admirers of you paper here that wrongdoers everywhere fear the influ-ence of Tun Scx, which "shines for all." Sincerely DENNIS QUIER, 122 Magazine street. Springfield, Mass. 'a subscriber to

Tun ben for eighteen vears.

Pross the Louisville Courier-Journal.
"Now," said a Walnut atreet Sunday school teacher. "our lesson to day is about the battle between David and United. Why did they fight?"
Little Tow bead—For the gate receipts and points.

A DECISION AGAINST THE SENECAS. Their Claim of 40,000 Acres of Land in the State of Ohio Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29,-The Secretary of

the Interior to-day decided a rather interest-

ing case, involving the claim of the Senece

tribe of Indians, now located in the State of

New York, to a certain section of land in the northwestern part of the State of Ohio. The tract in question was a certain section 16. which portion of each township in each State and Territory has been set aside by Congress for school purposes. By the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, the Government granted to the chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, in fee simple, "a tract of land to contain thirty thousand acres, beginning on the Sandusky River, at the lower corner of said section hereinsfier granted to William Spicer, thence down said river on the east side with the meanders theremouth of Wolf Creek, thence and from the beginning east so far that a north line will include the quantity of 20,000 acres aforesaid." On Sept. 17 of the following year a supplemenon sept. If of the following year a supplementary treaty was made with the Senecas, whereby it was arranged that the land in question should not be held for the use of individual members of the tribe, but as a reservation, and the amount was increased to \$0,000 acres.

In 1836 the State of Ohio stepped in and sold section 16, township 3, range 16, Seneca county, Ohio, as a school section, although it had previously selected a half section in section 12, the same township, in lieu of this section 12, the same township, in lieu of this section 16, on the ground that the latter section had passed to the Indians by treaty. The State subsequently sold this other half section also. The State applied to have its title made good, but the Commissioner of the General Land Office asserted, on the authority of the Attorney-General, that the land, baving been set aside for the benefit of the Indians, the School law could not apply to it. The Legislature of Ohio subsequently made an effert to secure from Congress a title to section 16, and to secure by purchase the indemnity tract it had already disposed of. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who again drew on the decision of the Attorney-General to show that the land, having been granted to the Indians, could not be field as achool land, and title could not be given the State of Ohio.

No further action was taken until July 21, 1874, when the Commissioner of the General. tary treaty was made with the Senecas, where

school land, and title could not be given the State of Ohio.

No further action was taken until July 21, 1874, when the Commissioner of the General Land Office addressed a letter to the Auditor of the State of Ohio, stating that the action of the State had been illegal, and that the land must be sold under the provisions of the treaty of 1831, by which the Senceas ordered the sale of the 40,000, acres granted them by the Government. The land was ordered sold, but before the local officers could sell they were directed to defer action, and nothing further has since been done. Meantime the land in question has grown valuable, being near the town of Tiffin, and the agents for the Indiana a short time ago applied to the Secretary of the Interior to have the land sold for their benefit. This request the Secretary has just denied. He holds that as the Government granted these Indians 40,000 acres of land, without boundaries to locate any particular land, and afterward sold for them under the treaty of 1831 41,006 acres of land, and paid over the proceeds, it had more than complied with its contract, and the Indians have no title to the land in question.

LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- The real object of the leaders of the movement for a big public reception to Ross Shepherd here next month is to give the forme boss a boom in New York, where he is now engaged in trying to raise money for his Mexican mining schemes these mines, which concluded with this bit of true prophecy: "As in Nexico everything is appreciated ac-cording to its apparent success. Boss Shepherd may be expected to leave the country at an early day and return to Washington." Shepherd came back on time, as was predicted, but he and his old friends of the Washington predicted, but he and his old friends of the Washington Ring, who had taken stock largely in the mines, determined to continue operations if they could get the necessary capital. Shepherd wants to consell-date the tweive mines in the district and run things on a great scale. He will need for this purpose at least \$10,000,000, and it is understood that he has been trying to raise \$1,000,000 of this sum in New York before Oct. 15. The question and jobbers in Washington who fattened at the public crib under the Shepherd regime will give such a white washing demonstration to the Boss that the New York capitalists will be duly impressed and induced to ad-vance the money for his rescue. There is no political

object in the effort to bring Shepherd into prominence The United States Naval Institute is soon to issue ad value of aluminium bronze, in place of steel, in the cast-ing and manufacture of beavy guns. The paper is to be claims that the alloy mentioned and, indeed, all the alloys of aluminium are much stronger than steel, are mere elastic, and far easier worked in casting. Alfred H. Cowless is the second son of Edwin Cowles, the editor of the Cleveland Leader. He is a graduate of

of the Cornell crew which went to England several years ago and came back whipped. Young Cowies, who has always been a close student of chemistry, conceived the idea a year or two ago of reducing alum the electric furnace. Previous to that time \$15 per pound had been a low price for the metal, which, while widely diffused throughout nature, is bard to obtain pure. Experiments thus far have proved successful. A stock company was formed, large works erected at Lockport, N. Y., and up to this time over a hundred patents have been taken out in this country and Europe. The alloys of aluminium made possible by the process mentioned are innumerable and have many virtues. Their proven tensile strength is greater than that of steel. They will not tarnish, and they can be worked with less erratic tendencies than steel or any ubstance of kindred strength.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The small-pox excitement continues on Staten Island The schools of Stapiston and Clifton are closed, and the cars of the so-called rapid transit line are suspected of bringing contagion on wheels. At all events, the disease is certainly making progress, and is already spread over a considerable part of the island. It is also said that the marters provided for the patients in the County House are insufficient: that nurses are few, and that the care the unfortunate children receive is far from being what it sould be. John Fence, who had some of his children there, declares that the treatment they received was shameful. To send patients to that place, he says, is to

With small-pox among them, and cholera within half a mile of their shores. Staten Islanders a little nervous. When Mayor Hewitt started out to visit the City Li. brary for the first time the other day there was some appreheusion that he would return with material for a ong letter on the subject of the condition of the library The fact is that the place is generally the resort of peli-ticians, who do very little reading, but occupy the room as a iounging place. There was considerable actonish-ment when the Mayor returned with a compliment for the librarian. People cannot always tell which way the

Mr. John Chamberlin, who has succeeded to the first place as a gourmet in this country, honors the memory of the late Sam Ward occasionally by calling for a glas named after that prince of the white cloth. The Sam Ward is always taken after coffee, and is composed of cursoos and maraschino in crushed ice, with a little brandy on top.

Blandyantages of Being a Giant.

From the London Truth. I should not like to be as tall and bulky as the Emperor of Russia and afflicted with rheumatism. It is very well to be a giant when young, but if the mass f bones, flock, and muscle get mert through the weight f years or disease the big body becomes a fearful ead weight to the spirit which has to desert it. I do not know anything more wonderful than the longevity of the German Emperor, who is a very tall man. M reuli is under the middle height and spare. was as tall as the present Czar, but ourly figure. He found, as he advanced in life, his bulk a fearful load and envised little men their small stature

Electricity Among the Grapevines. From the Albany Argus.

A man who lives but a few miles out of Alsany protects his grapevines from fruit thieves in spovel manner. The supports are of wood, but the cross pieces are of wires insulated from the ground, and con-nected with an induction coil capable of delivering s heavy spark through an inch of air. The other pole of the coli is connected to the ground. Sig good-sized ichromate of potash cells furnish electro-motive force for the coil. Short wires banging among the vines are secured to the large wires, and when any one monkeys with the grapevine while the battery is connected the neighborhood is age to hear from him. It works every time, and no one comes for a second dose

The Bay State Takes the Cake. From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Counting up the thousands of Massachusetts Republicans hanging to Democratic Federal offices, one begins to feel diffident about guying the ambitious Ro THOSE FIFTH INSPECTORS.

ice Patterson Inclined to Think Their Selection Nego of his Business.

The controversy between Irving Hall, the United Labor party, and the Progressive Labor party for the new Fifth election inspector, was yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before judge Patterson, upon the application of both labor parties for a mandamus to compel the the Police Commissioners to appoint the persons selected by them. Corporation Counsel Morgan J. O'Brien represented the Police Com-sioners, Edward M. Shepard the United Labor party, and Thaddeus B. Wakeman the Pro-

gressives.

Mr. Wakeman argued that his clients were entitled to the additional inspector, because they had last year nominated Henry George, and had cast 50,000 votes for him. He said: and had cast 50,000 votes for him. He said:

We are the same party, the same organization, and
the same delegates. We are, therefore, the organization which cast delogs votes at the last election. Mr.
George's party is a machinon party, and not the true
Labor party. Our party takes no stock is the Labor
party's theories; we believe that they are Mr. George's
personal hallucinations. My citents believe are coing to
the matter and the same coing to
the matter and the same coing to
the do or not it matters not. We are the original party,
and should have these additional impactors. We have
a candidate in John Swinton and we are going to elect
him or cast as high a vote as we can. The other party
is a rump party. The world cannot be saved by tax-

him or cast as high a vote as we can. The other party is a runn party. The world cannot be saved by taxation on land only.

In reference to Irving Hall, Mr. Wakeman said that it had merely endorsed the nomination, and therefore had no claim here.

"The Irving Hall party is not here," remarked the Judge,
"The Irving Hall party is not here," remarked the Judge,
"Oh, yes it is," insisted Mr. Wakeman, "Here it is (pointing to a few men behind him), or all that is left of it."

"Where is the authority of the Court to direct the Police Commissioners to appoint any particular set of inspectors?" inquired Judge Patterson. "I have grave doubts as to whether the Court has any such authority."

"There is a dead-lock in the Police Board." replied Wakeman, "and you must compet them to do one thing or the other."

"I am placed in rather a delicate position," interposed Corporation Counsel O'Brien.
"There is a tie vote in the Brard. All I wish is to have all the questions argued here before your Honor, and leave it to the Court to determine. The Police Commissioners want the Court to set in the matter, and have requested me not to express any opinion.

"There is no doubt as to the terms of the act," asid Judge Patterson. "The only question here is that the Board of Police is so constituted that it cannot or will not determine which party should have the inspectors. In consequence of this situation you want to devolve upon the Court the determination of the question. I want to know where the Court has authority to take general jurisdiction over all departments of the city to determine question of fact."

Mr. Shepard, on behalf of the United Labor party, contended that the Progressive party

of fact."

Mr. Shepard, on behalf of the United Labor party, contended that the Progressive party was in reality no party at all, inasmuch as it was composed of that element which had been cast out of the United Labor party Convention, and had only organized three weeks ago.

Judge Patterson will hear further argument to-day.

GEORGISM IN PASSAIC COUNTY.

Labor Candidates Won't Run on a Land Theory Platform, and it is Changed.

The Passaic County Labor Convention in Paterson did not get through its work until nearly 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The proceedings were turbulent. Paul Breen was Chairman and J. A. Craig. Secretary. E. W. Nellis, President of the Anti-Poverty Society of Paterson, brought in a set of resolutions, signed by nine delegates, endorsing the George theories. Another set of resolutions signed by our members was less pronounced in their en dorsement of the new land doctrine. The two sets of resolutions produced a heated debate. The George resolutions were adopted.

E. W. Nellis was nominated for Sheriff. Dr. William Carroll of Passaie and Edward Deviln of Paterson were nominated for Coroners.

Assemblyman John Donahue was renominated for the Assembly in the Second district. He at once declined the nomination. He said that he was unable to understand the George theories, and he would not go before the people on a platform he could not explain. Then Mr. Nellis and Mr. Devlin declined to run on the George platform. Their places were filled by nominating Station Agent Dean of Mountain View for Sheriff and Peter Elmer, Jr., of Paterson for Coroner. dorsement of the new land doctrine. The two

on for Coroner. The desire to send Mr. Donahue back to the

The desire to send Mr. Donande cack to the Legislature was so great that the Convention rescinded the George resolutions and adopted the opposing set. Then Mr. Donahue accepted. Patrick S. Galvin of Passajo was nominated for Assembly in the Third district and Andrew J. Kelly of Paterson in the Fourth. No nomination was made for the First district.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The President has nvited the Hon. William L. Putnam of Maine and the ion. James B. Angell of Michigan to act with the Secre carritorial waters of the Dominion of Canada and New-foundiand. Both of these geutlemen have accepted, and it is believed by Secretary Bayard that their fitness (or their important duty will be recognized by the coun-try. Mr. Putnam has been of counse! for the United nam is a Democrat and Mr. Angell a Sepublican.

Portrany, Me., Sept. 22.—Wm. L. Pulnam of this city,
whom the President has appointed a member of the
Fisheries Commission is one of the ablest lawy-rs in
Maine, and probably enjoys the most lucrative practice
of any member of the bar in the State. He is not popular with the mass of his party, however, for he is ranked,
as one of the leaders of the hid gloved wing, which opposed the Carcelon election policy.

Cablust Meeting at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The last meeting of the Cabinet prior to the President's departure for the West was held at the White House to-day at the usual hour. There were present Secretaries Bayard, Pair child, Whitney, Endicott and Lamar, and Acting Post master-General Stevenson. Acting Attorney-General Jenks had an interview with the President before the Jenks had an interview with the President before the meeting, but did not remain during the session. The meeting is regarded as an important one, as it is believed that the policy to be adopted by the Treasury Department with reward to the surplus up to the time of the assembling of Congress was determined. It is also understood that the Canadian and Alaska fisheries and the Indian troubles in Arisona were considered.

The assession leasted until ab ut 2 ociock. Secretary Fairchild remained in conference with the President about haff are hour after the adjournment. Its positions are also that the president of the Treasury Depart to the Church and the Conference with the President other sources however, it is learned that the President left the matter to the discretion of the Secretary, and that there is no prospect of any immediate change of programme.

Forest Fires Stop Navigation. QUEBEC, Sept. 29.-The smoke from the bush fires is even more dense to-day than on any day since they originated. The steamer Oregon, due here Wednesday, has not yet arrived on account of the smoke. Navigation is practically suspended between here and Montreal, while reports from the east say that navigation is too dangerous to be practicable.

Mostusta, Kept. M.—The smoke from the bush fires and the fog combined are doing a terrible amount of injury to trade in and around Montreal. Work has been suspended on the wharves, and all the vessels in the river are unable to proceed either up or down. Demurrage and the wages of the crewa with their food, not counting the wear and lear to the vessels is enormous. The control of the crewa with their food, not reconsting the wear and step to the vessels is enormous. The condition of the crewa with their food, not reconsting the wear and shippers during the fog. Nearly all the trains arrived late to-day in consequence of their having to feel their way, some being as much as two hours behind time. The conductors say they have never experienced such weather before. Even the river boats have stopped running, and there are over fitty ocean-going steamers blocked by the fog on the river. lay, has not yet arrived on account of the smoke. Navi

Mrs. Hendricks Will Not Decorate on the Occasion of the President's Visit. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—There has been some goests within the past few days over the alleged refusal of Nrs. Hendricks to decorate her residence on the occasion of the President's visit on Saturday. When the occasion of the Fresident's visit on Saturday, When seem last night Mrs. Hendricks said that she had not refused to decorate, but beyond displaying the national emblem she would not decorate. This action, she said, would not be the outgrowth of any lif-feeling toward the Fresident and Mrs. Cleveland, but she did not regard profuse decoration of her residence at all seemly under the circumstances. "The Fresident's visit." she said, "will revive many sad memories, and while shall be very glad to have him and Mrs. Cleveland call upon me. I do not think I could appropriately decorate upon the occasion."

The New Congressional Library Building. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- J. L. Smithmeyer. architect of the Congressional Library building, in first annual report says that the work on the foundati f the structure has thus far progressed very satisfac or in structure has thus far progressed very satisfac-terily, and he expresses the opinion that the foundations will be entirely completed by dan. 1. The fullding when completed while he he largest structure in Washington, with the exception of the Capital, and will cover 111,000 feet of agace. It will cover about 21,000 feet more than the new diste. War, and Navy building, about 14,000 feet more than the British Museum Library, about 12,000 feet more than the British Museum Library, and about 12,000 feet more than the Royal Library of Lavaria, and about 1,000 more feet than the new Corman Parliament building.

Philadelphia Democratic Nominations. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.-At the City Demo-FRILADELPRIA, Sept. 29.—At the City Demo-cratic Convention to-day Charles II. Krumbhaar was nominated for sheriff; Joseph G. Dirman for Recorder of Deeds: Robert F. Dechert for City Comptroller, and John F. J. Sensonderfer for City Commissioner. For Judges of the Common Piens Courts and the Orphane' Court the Republican candidates, Mesers. Fell, Reed, Bregy, and Ferguson, were unanimously endorsed.

An Invitation to the President. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- Major Livingston Mims of Atlanta, Fresident of the Capital City Club of that place, presented, by appointment, to the President to-day the invitation of the club to a reception tendered to that the University of the President to the Mittellevelant curing their visit to the Pied-mont Expessition in Orther. The Invitation was a roll of white dilk and thus valves, emboused in going

Four Assembly districts constitute the Finth Senato-rial district. Each one presents a candidate for the United Democratic nomination this year: The Sixteenth, Edward P. Hagan, Tammany; the Eighteenth, John J. Culien, Tammany and present incumbent of the posi-tion; the Twentieth, ex-Assemblyman James Hargerty, County Democrat, and the Twenty-second, John F. Me-Intyre, County Democrat. The contest for the nomina-tion appears to ile now between Culien and McIntyre, with the prohability that Hagan will run independent, with an Irving Hall and Labor endorsement.

One phase of the inspectors of election contest is hardy to prove extremely disquieting to the various applicants
submitted by the United Labor, Progressive Labor, and
the Irving Hall parties. The difficulty is of a financial
character, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment having neglected at their final meeting to make any ap-propriation for the payment of the extra inspectors. So they will have to wait at least a year for compensation, and it is doubtful if they get any even then.

The three leading candidates for Comptroller this year are the same as ran for that office last time. 1894, Mr. Loew, the present incumbent, being advocated by the County Democracy, Willis 8. Paine by Tammany Hall, and John F. Plummer by the Republicans. The vote in 1884 was: Loew, 84,586; Paine, 76,981; Plummer, 63,140

Dennis A. Spelissy, who has succeeded the late Peter B. Masterson as County Democracy leader in the Nins-teenth Assembly district, is a candidate for City Court Judge to succeed Judge Dessar in the Eleventh Judicial district. This district was carried last year by Henry George by 600 votes over Hewitt and 1,600 over Roosevell.

Among the candidates named on the Republican side Among the candidates named on the Republican side to succeed T. C. Dunham in the Eighth Senatorial district is ex-Assembly man John P. Windolph of the Thirteenth Assembly. The last time he was chosen from the Thirteenth he had a plurality of 77 votes in a total of 8,000. A much more probable Republican candidate here is Cornelius Van Cott of the Seventh Assembly and the schnowledged Republican "boss" in that district. Though the Seventh Assembly gives the largest Republican majority of any of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Senatority of any of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Senatority of any of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Senatority of any of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Senatority of any of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Senatority of any of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Senatority of any of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Senatority of the Senatority of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Senatorial districts. jority of any of the Assembly districts in the Eighth Sen-atorial, it has not had the naming of the candidates for sixten years, Erastus C. Beuedich having defeated Mi-chael Norton in 1871. The Ninth and Thirteenth Assemchaet Norton in 1971. The Ninth and Thirteenith Assembly districts have divided Republican Senatorial honers between them since that time. Mr. Dunham is not a candidate for reviection, but is looking for the nomination for Comptroller. It is, however, not unlikely that he will run again. The Eighth district is naturally Re-

It looks as if the registry on the four days this year would touch 250,000. Last year it was 285,874; in 1883, 215,808, and in 1884, Presidential year, 240,906.

The committee which is investigating the alleged frauds in the enrollment of names at the Republican primary in the Thitteenth Assembly district, held under the auspices of two Gibbs inspectors, is interested in this the fourteenth section of the Primary law enacted by the last Legislature: "If the person sworn and examined intentionally swears falsely to his qualifications as a voter, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall on conviction be punished as prescribed by law for the crime of perjury." The penalty is from five to ten years' imprisonment. There are 200 names in dispute.

All the civil Judges whose terms expire this year are andidates for reclection except Judge Parker, who is lisqualified by age, and Judge Mozell, who wants to be nominated for Surrogate.

The Democratic State Committee at the Saratoga Convention was rather inclined if reports be true, to admit a portion of the irving Hall delegation, but Robert B. Nooney, to whom was assigned the task of talking for the late ailies of George, demanded all the delegates from New York, to the exclusion of the two larger oredge of the questions at stake than the country com mitteemen whom he was there to enlighten. The reject tion of Irving Hall was unanimous and uncere

John Fennel and George F. Langbein are both candidates for nomination in Judge Steckier's district, and either one, if defeated in that quest, would not object to but it was not until last year that he succeeded in car-rying the district. Since the departure of Boodler Roth-man for Havaria the Republicans in the Tenth have been somewhat under a cloud.

The present Republican "slate" on the county ticket so far as judicial offices are concerned, is: For Judges of the Supreme Court, Daniel G. Rollins, Republican, and Abraham R. Lawrence, Democrat; for District Attor-ney, Theron G. Strong, Republican; for Judges of the City Court, Ernest Hall, Republican, and Robert A. Van Wyck, Democrat: for Surrogata S. Burdett Hyait, Republican. To make the ticket sufficiently "non-par-tisan," the nomination for Comptroller and for Presi-dent of the Board of Aldermen is to be given to Demoeratic candidates, and the Coronership kept for one of the Republican district leaders. This is the present pr

There are fifteen "rea! estate men" on the list of inspectors submitted to the Police Board by the Henry

George people. James M. Ball is a candidate in Tammany Hall for the judicial nomination in the Sixth District Court. Henry Kropf is the probable Republican candidate. Judge

William H. Kelly may or may not run again. The Board of Police has determined this year to leave the 812 election districts as they were last year, thereby saving any new expense for additional places of registry and for additional poll clerks. This decision will press rather hard on many of the voters in the parts of the town where active building has been going on during the last year and a half. The laverage number of voters on district is 280. Last year there were 40 votes cast for Mayor in the Twenty-ninth election district of the Twenty-third Assembly (Harlem), 425 votes in the Ferty-third election district, and 506 votes cast in the Thirty seventh. These districts remain unchanged this

or almost one a minute, from sunrise to sunset. An interested observer of the proceedings of the Dam ocratic Convention in Saratoga this week was Lloyd & Bryce, Democratic Congressman elect in the Seventh New York district, succeeding John J. Adams. Mr. Bryce watched everything and listened to every one, but he expressed no opinion on any point. He has a strong, thoughtful face, set off by a small black goates, and he seems like a man who would create a stir in Washington when he gets started. Mr. Bryca is somewhat of a litterateur. He is a son-in-law of the Hon. Edward Cooper and related to Mayor Hewitt.

James Oliver is a candidate to succeed Timothy D. Sullivan in Albany from the Second Assembly. Thomas Maher will perhaps contest the Aldermanic election with the Hon. Pairick Divver, who wrested from him the Taminany leadership in the Second Assembly last win-ter. Sullivan expects to go back to Albany.

It has been generally printed that all four of the Coreners reside in the same Assembly district. This is not so. Messemer and Nugent live in the FourteenthAssembly: Levi and Eidman reside in the Tenth. Messemer's term expires this year.

If Senator Plunkitt is able to secure the united Democrails nomination for his return to Albany in the Eleventh Senatorial district, Louis F. Post will be the Labor candidate against him. The district has a very large Labor vote, amounting last year to 12,600. When he last ran Mr. Plunkitt lost his own Assembly district. the Seventeenth, by 600 votes, a Republican carrying it. The Democratic majority on the State ticket in the Seventeenth Assembly was that year 1,700. It is highly probable that Engene S. Ives will get the united Demcratic nomination here, and with it his election against

Election day falls this year Nov. 8. The law govern-ing the date designates rather strangely "the first Tues-day after the first Monday" as election day in this State. The first Tuesday of November this year falls on the first.

It is probable that there will be a reorganization of the ounty Democracy in the Thirteenth Assembly district before November. Since the retirement from active politics of Surveyor Beattle, affairs have languished very much in this district, and the Labor people, and Republi-cans have made large inroads, into the former strength of the Democracy.

Nicholas Moller, having secured the endorsement of the Democratic organization of Richmond county which makes up part of the Fifth Senatorial district has formally entered the lists as a candidate to contest Senator Murphy's return to Albany. Mr. Muller has run for office on several occasions, being generally elected when he was a regular candidate and generally de-feated when an independent candidate. In 1882 Muller, running against Benjamin Wood for Congress in what is now substantially the Fif h Fedate district (Richmond county no part of it, however, received 0.750 votes against 11,411 for Wood. Wood had the regular nomination. If Col. Murphy does us well and Nutler in beter, the change in Richmond county will not materially

affect the result. Under the law relating to fees, the office of Comptrolle will be an extremely desirable one this year. The Democrats have been very fortunate in filling this office with members of their party, no Republican having b Comptroller in New York stude test, a period of nearly twenty five years.

> The Six-page Sun. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE NEW YORK SUN, always one of the best newspapers in the United States, is growing constantly better through the addition of two extra pages. May is ontinue to prosper and increase.

It Pays to Advertise. From the Einneapolis Tribune.

Mr. J. F. Wright, who advertised in the Tribune for a wife about a year ago, is now the proof father of a bouncing boy. Our advertising rates can be need tained by inquiry at the counting room.